

Archaeological monitoring at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QN

August 2021



by **Ben Holloway and Laura Pooley**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway

commissioned by the homeowner

NGR: TL 97631 24267 (centre)

Planning ref.: 201949

CAT project ref.: 21/01j

ECC code: ECC4601

OASIS ref.: colchest3-413818



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CAT Report 1704

September 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. It is located on a site known as the Prettygate Junction, where a number of dykes which defined the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum converge. No evidence of the dykes was observed in the groundworks but substantial deposits of modern infill were encountered, likely associated with the development of the current housing estate in the second half of the 20th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex on 5th August 2021. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Richard Hoggett advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Richard Hoggett (CBCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

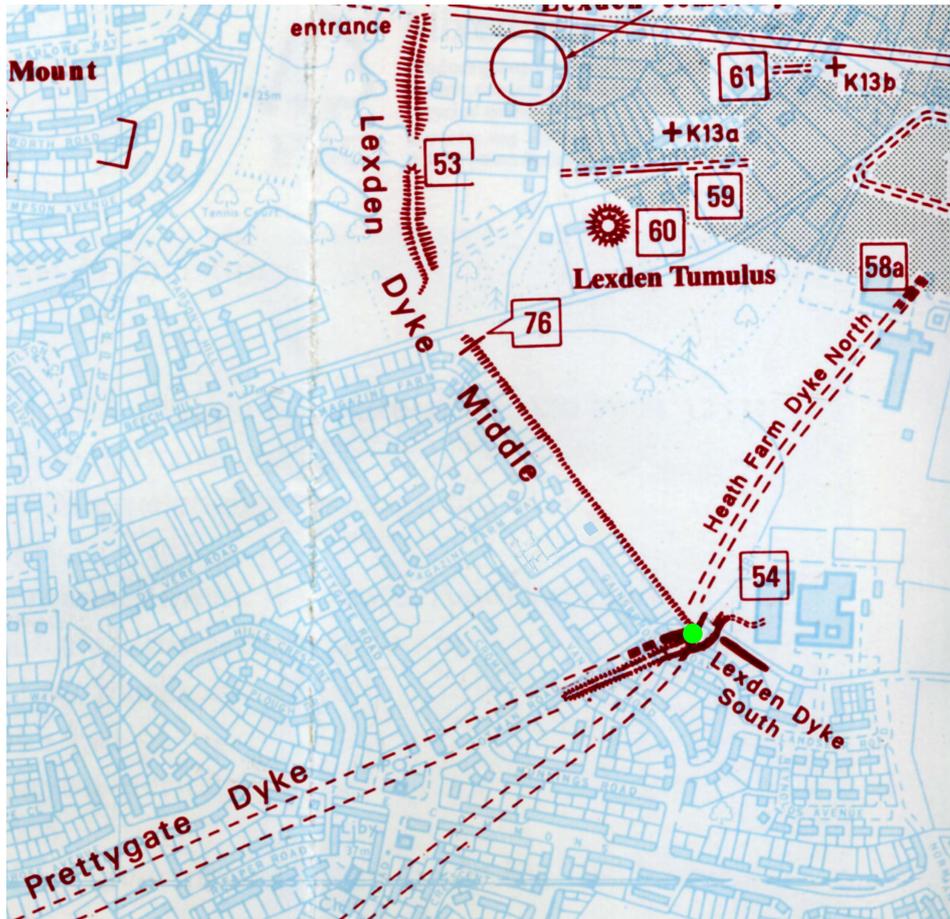
The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies roughly in the same location as the junction of Prettygate Dyke (CHER MCC1742), Lexden Dyke Middle (MCC2099, NHLE no. 1019966), Heath Farm Dyke North (MCC2101), Lexden Dyke South (MCC2094) and Heath Farm Dyke Middle (MCC2095). This area is known as the Prettygate Junction, and a series of excavations have previously taken place here (CAR 11, 48-50). The Colchester dykes are arguably among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was one of the most important leaders in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43.

Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy.

Archaeological investigations of the dykes which meet at the Prettygate Junction were carried out between 1956-8 and are published in CAR 11, 48-50. A lack of fixed points on the ground

has meant that it is difficult to precisely overlay the plans of the 1950s investigations (CAR 11, Fig 2.25) onto modern maps of the area, but 'best-fit' shows that the development site is located within the footprint of the Roman ditch of Prettygate Dyke (see Figs 1 and 4).

In recent years CAT has undertaken monitoring works at 42 Gainsborough Road (CAT Report 1321), 21 Van Dyck Road (CAT Report 1467) and 28 Gainsborough Road (CAT Report 1669) but found nothing of archaeological significance. However, a deep modern feature identified during groundworks at 28 Gainsborough Road was identified as the possible location of the World War II tank trap plotted on the 1950s plans.



Map 1 Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR 11 (Fig 6.1) in relation to the current site (green)

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundwork.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 12m of foundation trenching was excavated at 0.60m wide and 1.1m deep. It was excavated through a c 1m thick modern make-up layer (L1, a dark grey/brown sand with abundant gravel) into a deposit of modern infill at the very base of the trench (L2, brown sand and gravel). Natural sands and gravels were not observed during the monitoring of the groundwork.

The modern make-up and infill layers consisted of loosely compact, moist dark grey/brown sands and gravels which produced a few fragments of 19th-/20th-century brick (not retained).



Photograph 1 Foundation trench, looking northeast

6 Finds

A few fragments of 19th-/20th-century brick were present within the modern make-up/infill layers but was not retained for post-excitation reporting.

7 Conclusion

Monitoring at 30 Gainsborough Road revealed a thick layer of modern make-up sealing a modern infill and, despite being excavated to a depth of 1.1m below current ground level, natural was not reached and no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Plans from excavations carried out at Prettygate Junction in the late 1950s show that the development site is likely located over the early Roman ditch of the Prettygate Dyke, as shown in Fig 4. The significant depth of modern make-up over the development site is, most likely, to be associated with the subsequent construction of the housing estate in the second half of the 20th century. It is uncertain whether the development works for the estate truncated through the ditch of the dyke and removed all trace at this location, or if the development actually raised ground level and the dyke at least partially survives beneath. It is therefore possible that the modern infill identified at the very base of the foundation trench during the current groundworks is backfill from the 1950s excavation. However, as construction depths had been reached, this layer could not be investigated further.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, and carried out by B Holloway. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1321	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 42 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QW</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1467	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 21 Van Dyck Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2019</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1669	2021	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 28 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2021 CO3 4QN</i> , by L Pooley & E Hicks
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QN</i> , by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2019
Crummy, P	1995	<i>City of Victory: The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. 14
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1704)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (plan/sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1704)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under reference number ECC4601.

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Distribution list

Homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

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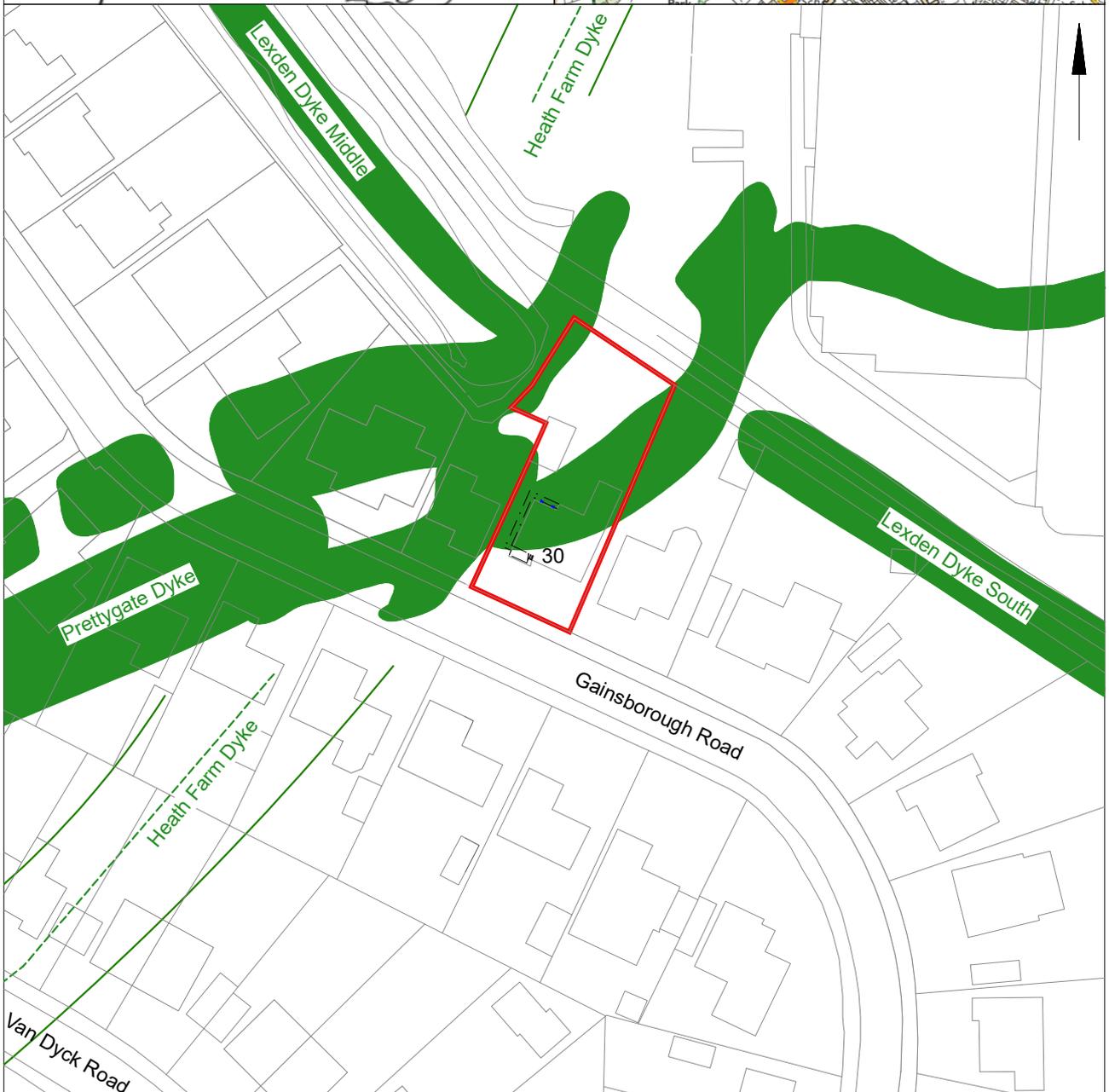
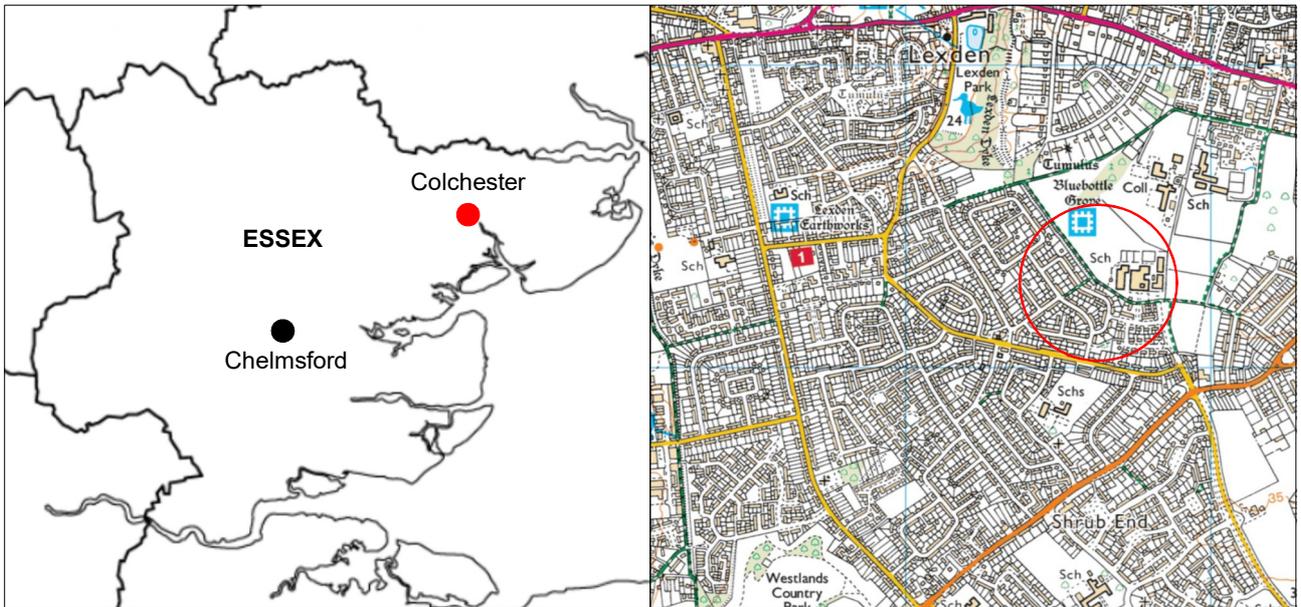
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 10.9.2021



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Fig 1 Site location





Fig 2 Results

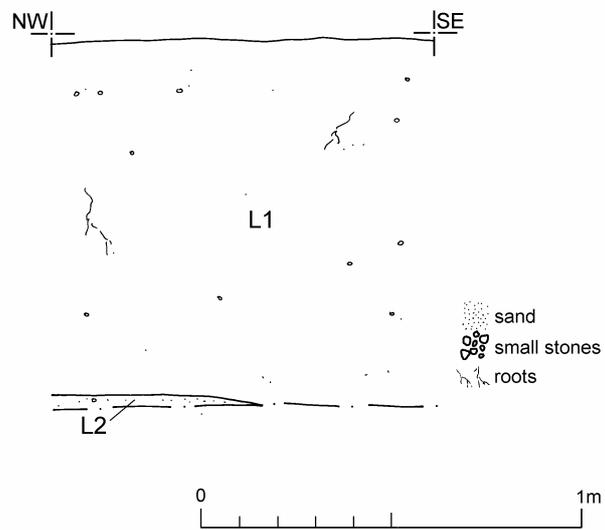
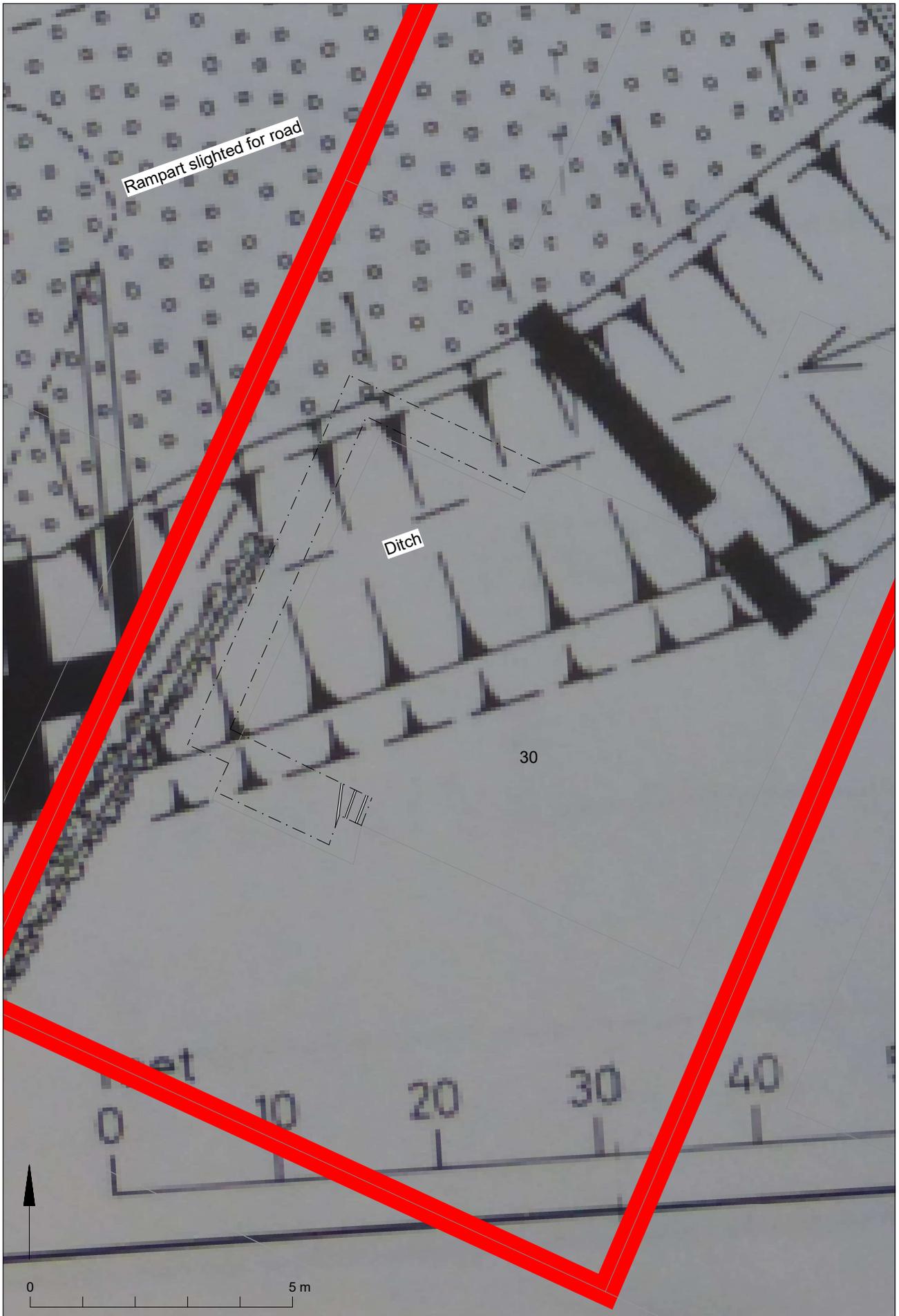


Fig 3 Representative section.



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Fig 4 Monitoring results overlaid on a plan of the Roman works dug in 1956-8 (CAR 11, Fig 2.25)

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97631 24267 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/01j CHER ref: ECC4601 OASIS ref: colchest3-413818
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 5th August 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.04ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1742, MCC2094, MCC2095, MCC2099, MCC2101, MCC8706
Final report: CAT Report 1704	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. It is located on a site known as the Prettygate Junction, where a number of dykes which defined the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum converge. No evidence of the dykes was observed in the groundworks but substantial deposits of modern infill were encountered, likely associated with the development of the current housing estate in the second half of the 20th century.	
Previous summaries/reports: Hawkes, CFC & Crummy P, 1995, <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust, 48-50.	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: Prettygate Dyke	Significance: -
Author of summary: Ben Holloway	Date of summary: September 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QN

NGR: TL 97631 24267 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 201949

Commissioned by: Emily Austin

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

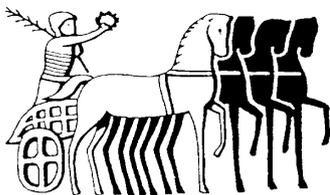
CAT project code: 2021/01j

OASIS project number: colchest3-413818

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 28/01/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.3km southwest of the centre of the historic core within Colchester Town Centre at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QN (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97631 24267.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the removal of an existing single storey extension and the construction of a two storey side extension.

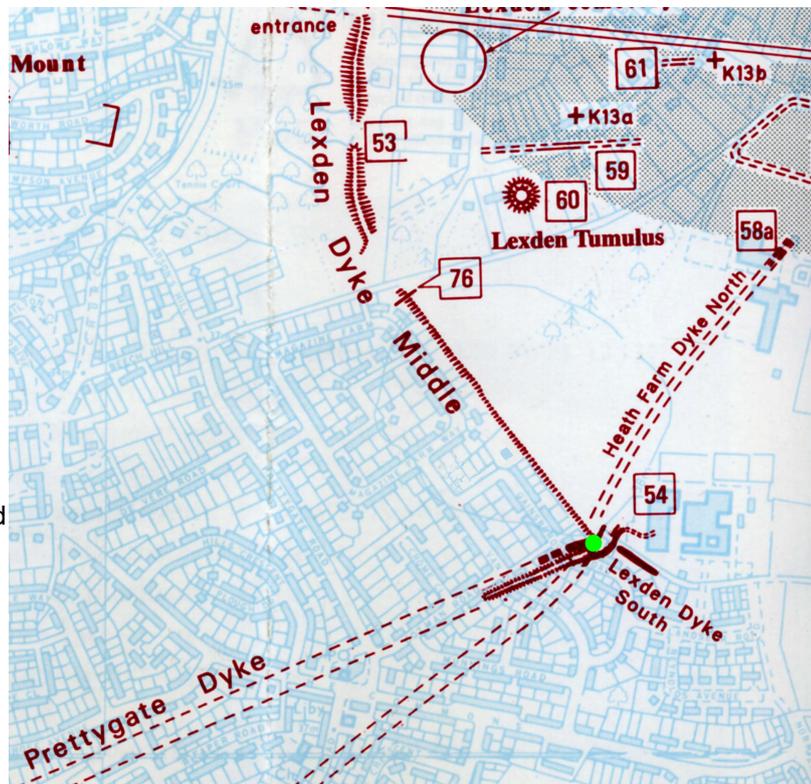
Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies on roughly in the same location as the junction of Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742), Lexden Dyke Middle (MCC2099, NHLE no. 1019966), Heath Farm Dyke North (MCC2101), Lexden Dyke South (MCC2094) and Heath Farm Dyke Middle (MCC2095). This area is known as the Prettygate Junction and a series of excavations have taken place here (CAR 11, 46.53). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). There have been several studies of and excavations on the

dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

In recent years CAT has undertaken monitoring works at 42 Gainsborough Road (CAT Report 1321) and 21 Van Dyck Road (CAT Report 1467) but found nothing of archaeological significance.



Map 1 Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR11 (fig 6.1) in relation to the current site (green).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2020 (planning ref. 201949) proposing the *demolition of existing side extension and erection of a 2 storey side extension*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically:

The investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location

and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality

- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra
or to outside specialists:
animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services
Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:
flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
	2nd ed	
CAR 11	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1321	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 42 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QW</i> By E Hicks
CAT Report 1467	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 21 Van Dyck Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2019</i> By E Hicks
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QN</i> By R Hoggett
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020

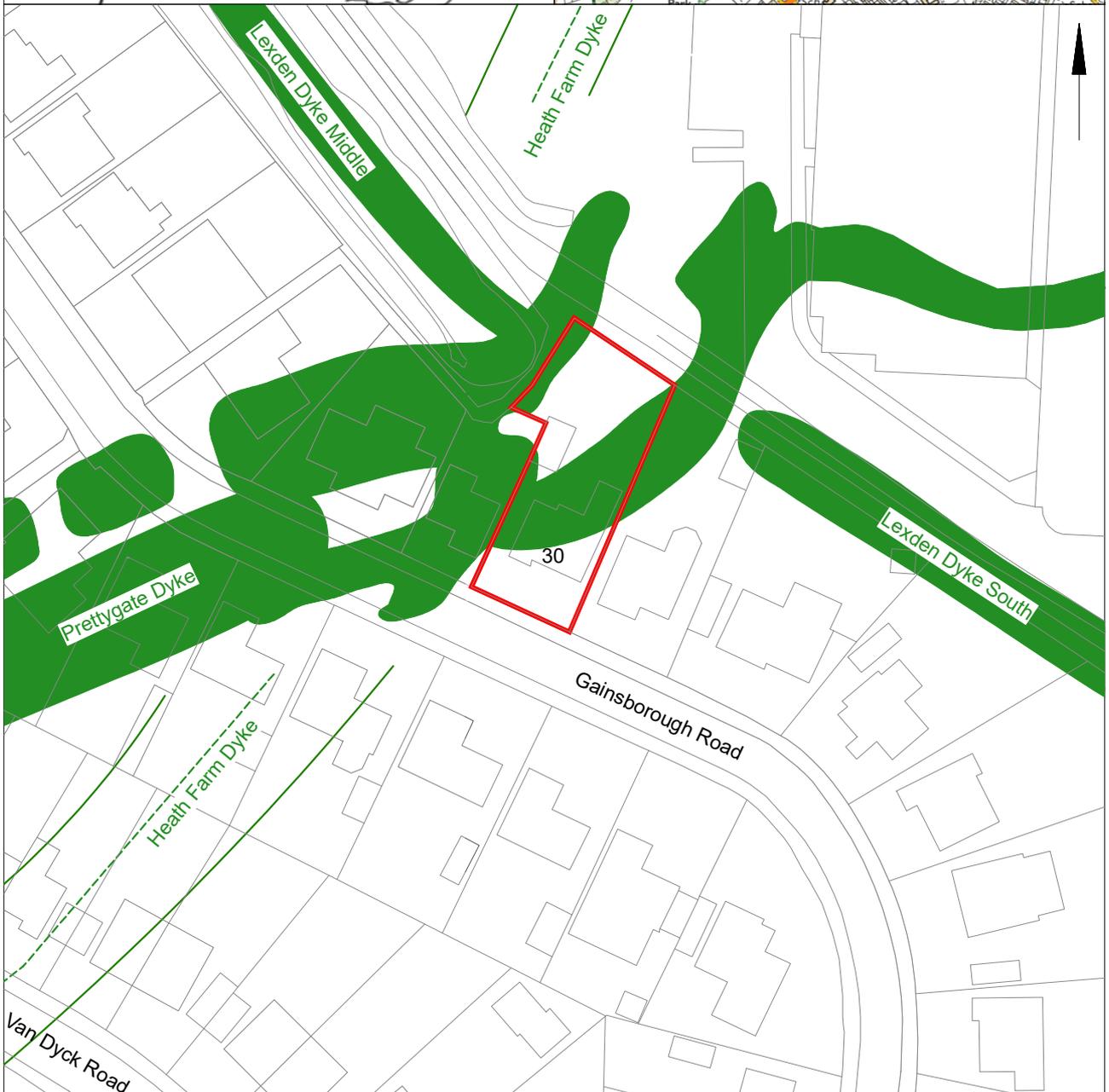
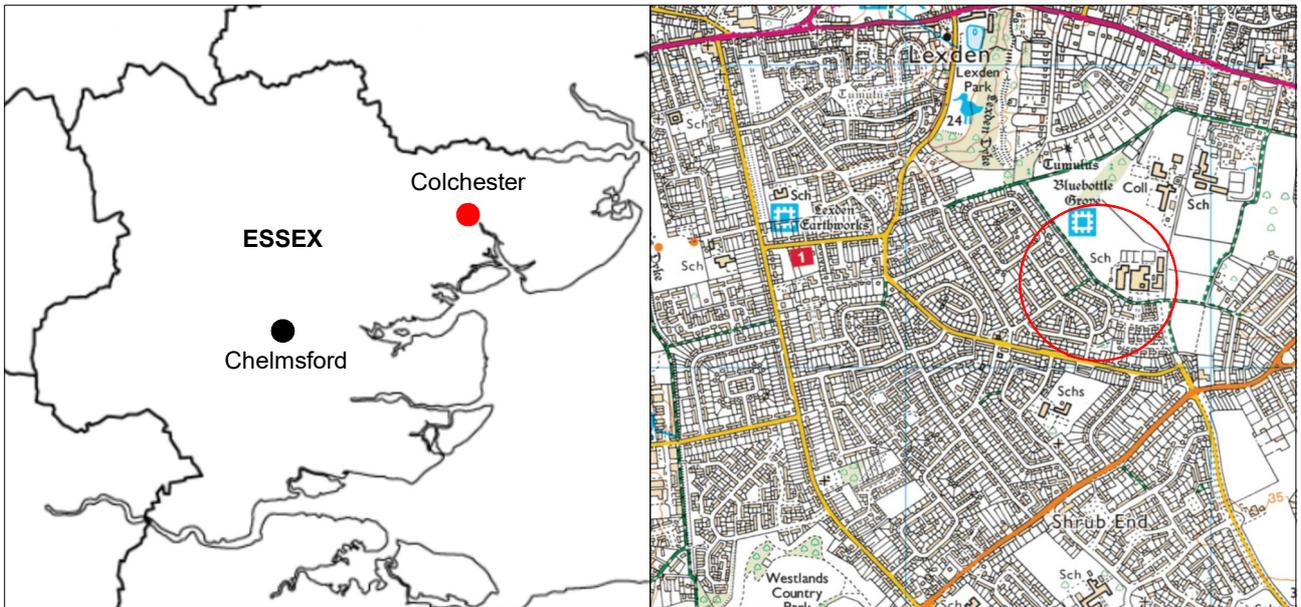
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2019
Crummy, P	1995	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
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Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location



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OASIS ID: colchest3-413818

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QN
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. It is located on a site known as the Prettygate Junction, where a number of dykes which defined the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum converge. No evidence of the dykes was observed in the groundworks but substantial deposits of modern infill were encountered, likely associated with the development of the current housing estate in the second half of the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2021 End: 05-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2021/01j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	201949 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4601 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 30 Gainsborough Road
Postcode	CO3 4QN
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97631 24267 51.881363179073 0.871781766901 51 52 52 N 000 52 18 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Adam Wightman
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4601
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4601
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 30 Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, C
Author(s)/Editor(s) Holloway, B.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 loose leaf, brass stapled
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 10 September 2021

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